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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/644,305	08/20/2003	Hideyuki Aoki	FUJM 20.579	6021
26304	7590	05/05/2006	EXAMINER	
KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN LLP			DESIR, PIERRE LOUIS	
575 MADISON AVENUE			ART UNIT	
NEW YORK, NY 10022-2585			PAPER NUMBER	
			2617	

DATE MAILED: 05/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/644,305	Applicant(s) AOKI ET AL.	
	Examiner Pierre-Louis Desir	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 April 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 6,9 and 12 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,7,8,10 and 11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 August 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 04/03/2006 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed on 04/03/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that Eldering et al. do not disclose inferring a mobile information terminal's location displacement by an inference formula provided in advance with said mobile information terminal's moving direction and location.

Examiner respectfully disagrees. Eldering discloses a system wherein the delivery of location based services is based on the monitoring of the subscriber activities and location data that, by inference, can depict a "psycho-demographic" profile of the subscriber. The inference may be based on the application of heuristic rules or other known facts to the observed location data and activities to obtain a psycho-demographic profile (see page 7, paragraph 73). Eldering

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further discloses a wireless device that the subscriber is traveling with is used to determine the location of the subscriber. The data may be delivered to the subscriber via the wireless device, via other media, or a combination thereof. The data may also be matched and delivered to the subscriber based on predicted data (activity, route, or location) of the subscriber. The predicted data is generated by monitoring past actions of the subscriber (see abstract). Therefore, the rejection stands.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-3, 8, 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sheha et al. (Sheha), Pub. No. US 20050075119, in view of Eldering et al. (Eldering), Pub. No. US 20020111154.

Regarding claim 1, Sheha discloses information distribution service system comprising a plurality of mobile information terminals (i.e., various mobile devices) (see fig. 1, and page 6, paragraph 61), a computer system (see fig. 1, page 6, paragraph 61) and a plurality of information-provider terminals (see fig. 1, page 6, paragraph 61) wherein said mobile information terminals, said computer system and said information-provider terminals are connected to each other by a communication network (see fig. 1), wherein said computer system finds a moving speed of a mobile information terminal from location information accumulated in

the past (see paragraphs 84 and 86), and predicts a mobile information terminal's moving destination and moving direction, and an expected time of arrival of said mobile information terminal at the moving destination by inferring said mobile-information terminal's location displacements along a time series on the basis of information on locations of said mobile information terminal including a pre-registered information category whose information distribution service, distribution and notification are desired (i.e., Sheha discloses a system for calculating estimated route information (moving destination and moving direction), using discrete sampled location update, which is obtained over a specified period of time (time series). The estimated route is created based on a set of user route preferences (pre-registered), using location history information. A subset of information can also be illustrated (distribution and notification)) (see paragraphs 12-13 and 26, and page 11, claim 17).

Although Sheha discloses a system as described, Sheha does not specifically disclose a system wherein the computer system predicts a mobile information terminal's moving destination and moving direction by inferring the mobile-information terminal's location displacement on the basis of an inference formula provided in advance with said mobile information terminal's moving direction and location; and the computer system determines an information-provider terminal predicted to exist at said predicted moving destination of said mobile information terminal on the basis of locations of information-provider terminals pre-recording plans to distribute information as a notification, and determines distributed and reported information corresponding to an information category registered in advance by said mobile information terminal among pieces of information to be provided by said selected

information-provider terminal on the basis of the expected time of arrival of said mobile terminal at the moving destination.

However, Eldering discloses a system comprising predicting a mobile information terminal's moving destination and moving direction by inferring the mobile-information terminal's location displacement on the basis of an inference formula provided in advance with said mobile information terminal's moving direction and location (i.e., the delivery of location based services is based on the monitoring of the subscriber activities and location data that, by inference, can depict a "psycho-demographic" profile of the subscriber. The inference may be based on the application of heuristic rules or other known facts to the observed location data and activities to obtain a psycho-demographic profile) (see abstract, and page 7, paragraph 73); and determining an information-provider terminal predicted to exist at said predicted moving destination of said mobile information terminal on the basis of locations of information-provider terminals pre-recording plans to distribute information as a notification, and determining distributed and reported information corresponding to an information category registered in advance by said mobile information terminal among pieces of information to be provided by said selected information-provider terminal (i.e., a predicted activity and/or route of the subscriber can be used to deliver advertisements, services and/or information to the subscriber in advance of their actual arrival at the location. For example, if it is known that the subscriber will be commuting to work on Monday morning via I95, data (advertisements, services, or information) related to locations on that route may be transmitted to the subscriber in advance. The predicted activity/route data is used in conjunction with the subscriber profile so that targeted data can be delivered to the subscriber) (see page 4, and paragraph 41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system so that services delivered to mobile subscriber can be based on both the location and some characteristic of the subscriber (see page 2, paragraph 18).

Regarding claim 2, Sheha discloses a system (see claim 1 rejection) wherein predictive routing provides the user or application with estimated predicted route calculation information between location updates based on various preferences, such as origin and destination information, map data information (e.g., road speed limits, one-way information, etc.), mobile device information (i.e., heading, speed, vehicle type, etc.). Predictive routing is based on one or more known location updates and is calculated from the time an initial location update arrives to the time when the next location update arrives) (see page 2, paragraph 12).

Although Sheha discloses a system as described, Sheha does not specifically disclose a system wherein the computer system is provided with an inference formula, nor does he disclose a computer system, if existence at an origin to which an inference formula is applied is confirmed on the basis of information on locations of said mobile information terminal, infers prediction of said mobile information terminal's moving destination and moving direction on the basis of said inference formula.

However, Eldering discloses a system wherein the subscriber profiler 230 uses the location and time data to predict the subscriber activity and/or the subscriber route (see page 7, paragraph 66), and wherein the delivery of location-based services is based on the monitoring of the subscriber activities and location data that, by inference, can depict a "psycho-demographic" profile of the subscriber. The inference may be based on the application of heuristic rules or

other known facts to the observed location data and activities to obtain a psycho-demographic profile (see page 7, paragraph 73).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system so that services delivered to mobile subscriber can be based on both the location and some characteristic of the subscriber (see page 2, paragraph 18).

Regarding claim 3, Sheha discloses a system (see claim 1 rejection) wherein location updates are used to calculate a route, the system uses map data, such as road map data, to calculate an estimated or predictive route (which inherently contains a plurality of scales as shown in figs. 5-26) (see paragraph 15).

Although Sheha discloses a system as described, Sheha does not specifically disclose a system wherein each of a plurality of said inference formulas is defined on the basis of map information having a plurality of scale factors.

However, Eldering discloses a system wherein the inference may be based on the application of heuristic rules to the observed location data and activities (see paragraph 73) wherein the data regarding the attributes of a location may be gathered using map databases.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system so that services delivered to mobile subscriber can be based on both the location and some characteristic of the subscriber (see page 2, paragraph 18).

Regarding claim 8, Sheha discloses a system as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although Sheha discloses a system as described, Sheha does not specifically disclose a system wherein if said mobile information terminal makes an urgent request for information on a place in an area at which said mobile information terminal is currently located, said computer system transmits said information based on most recent information on a location of said mobile information terminal.

However, Eldering discloses a system wherein if said mobile information terminal makes an urgent request for information on a place in an area at which said mobile information terminal is currently located (i.e., the subscriber profiler receives data about where the subscriber is roaming) (see paragraph 46), said computer system transmits said information based on most recent information on a location of said mobile information terminal (the service/content provider delivers services to the subscriber based on their actual or predicted location) (see paragraph 47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure the proper delivery of location-based services.

Regarding claim 10, Sheha discloses a system wherein the computer system receives a response to information transmitted to said mobile information terminal as a notification from said mobile information terminal (i.e., the wireless mobile device obtains its location information from a positioning device, then transmits the location update information to the server system) (paragraph 69) and records, separates as well as analyzes said response The (i.e., the mobile device transmits its position information periodically to a server that routes the location packet

updates to another server component or system for storage and real-time or future dynamic estimated route calculation (analyze and separate)) (paragraph 19).

Regarding claim 11, Sheha discloses a system as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although Sheha discloses a system as described above, Sheha does not specifically disclose a system wherein the computer system informs said information-provider terminal of a result of an analysis of said response by said mobile information terminal.

However, Eldering discloses a system wherein the computer system informs said information-provider terminal of a result of an analysis of said response by said mobile information terminal (i.e., the subscriber profile and the current location of the subscriber are transmitted to the advertiser) (see fig. 4, paragraph 64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings so that appropriate services could be delivered to the subscriber.

6. Claims 4 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sheha and Eldering, in further view of Belcea, U.S. Patent No. 6728545.

Regarding claim 4, Sheha discloses a system wherein an application compared to having only the points displayed on the map, straight lines between the points, or arrows at the points indicating the heading of the device at that specific point (Sheha paragraph 83). Eldering discloses a system wherein the inference may be based on the application of heuristic rules to the observed location data and activities (Eldering paragraph 73). Thus one skilled in the art would immediately envision that the location data, which may be gathered using map databases,

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inherently comprise regression lines, which are derived by the points that are acquired when the location update is received. The combination further discloses a system comprising finding a distance between two locations, and determining that an information-provider terminal exists in the vicinity of the predicted moving destination of the mobile information terminal if the distance is within a pre-determined allowable range (see Sheha paragraphs 81 and 82; and Eldering paragraphs 61 and 73).

Although, the combination discloses a system as described, the combination does not specifically disclose a system wherein finding a distance between locations by adoption of a least-square method.

However, Belcea discloses a system comprising executing a step of finding a distance between locations by adoption of a least-square method (see col. 8, line 54 through col. 9, line 12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide a system capable of minimizing the error that could be present in the estimation or prediction of possible routes.

Regarding claim 7, the combination discloses a system wherein if an inference formula, which is found as an equation for predicting said mobile information terminal's moving destination and moving direction each time most recent information on a location of said mobile information terminal is obtained, changes very frequently in a time series (Sheha paragraphs 12, 26 and 83, Eldering paragraph 73). The combination also discloses predicting a polarity of a

movement of said mobile information terminal on the basis of said mobile information terminal's location information accumulated in the past (see paragraph 22).

Although, the combination discloses a system as described, the combination does not specifically disclose a system wherein the computer system predicts a polarity of a movement of said mobile information terminal by application of a partial derivative.

However, Belcea discloses a system comprising predicting a polarity of a movement of said mobile information terminal by application of a partial derivative (see col. 7, lines 24-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide an error minimizing technique as related to the computation of the estimated path.

7. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sheha and Eldering, in further view of Welch, U.S. Patent No. 5230061.

The combination discloses a system as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although the combination discloses a system as described, the combination does not specifically disclose a system wherein the computer system forms a judgment as to whether or not an inference formula defined on the basis of information on locations of said mobile information terminal is proper and, if said defined inference formula is found improper, a new inference formula is defined.

However, Welch discloses a Map inference engine wherein if the value of the clause changes (judgment), the inference engine is adapted to scan to the left in the map representation so as to update the clause containing the changed clause, or if none, the inference engine will

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recalculate (new inference formula is defined) the rule as represented by the clause, based upon the updated value of its main clause (see col. 15, lines 6-13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to ensure the proper and accurate estimation of routes, as related to location information.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 6, 9, and 12 are allowed.

In the previous Non-Final Office action, Notification of allowable subject matter, as related to claims 6, 9, and 12, was indicated. In the Reply to the Final Office action, Applicant acknowledged the allowable subject matter, and amended claims 6, 9, and 12 to independent form and incorporating all the features of their base claim 1. As a result of such amendment and incorporation, Claims 6, 9, and 12 are allowed as was indicated in the advisory action mailed on 04/17/2006.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pierre-Louis Desir whose telephone number is (571) 272-779. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00AM- 5:30PM.

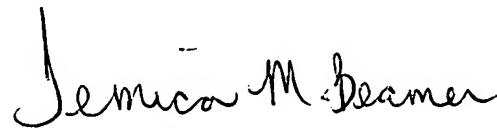
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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Pierre-Louis Desir
04/30/2006



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